

1640

Substantially the same information.

**Article by Sanchez Calvete on Ibero-American Institute, c.
December 1941**

GERMANY

rpt May 19, 1943

FAUPEL, Mrs. EDITH

Wife of General FAUPEL / was recently awarded, on behalf of Franco, the Comptur Cross of the Yoke and the Arrows at festivities of the Spanish-German society in Madrid; her husband was awarded the Grand Cross of the same order at the same time.

Berlin radio, May 19, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, May 20, 1943

110987

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

September 1937

GERMANY

FAUPEL, General von

Recalled from his post as Ambassador to Spain in 1937 because of incapacity / was succeeded by Eberhard von STOHRER (SPAIN, G.V.).

CSS, S., New York December 1, 1942 (In Cottrell file)

(93)

CID 8543

GERMANY

rpt November 11, 1941

FAUPEL, Gen. WILHELM

Director of Ibero-American Institute in Berlin / Professor at Military School, Buenos Aires, 1911-13; advisor to General Inspector of Argentine army 1921-26; ~~the~~ commander in chief of Peruvian army; has also held high military post in Brazil; military record given in document / in 1934 replaced Dr. BÖLITZ as Director of Ibero-American Institute; in November 1936 was made Ambassador to Spain and was replaced at the Institute by General REINECKE; in 1937 was suddenly expelled from Spain by Franco, returned to Berlin, and after numerous questionings and weeks of anxious waiting was reappointed Director of the Institute, on condition (imposed by the Propaganda Ministry) of intensification of espionage and penetration in Latin America for the preparation of a military putsch at any cost / his most powerful ally is BOHLE, chief of the Auslandsorganization / is head of a special center within the Institute for military espionage and information, with Major WOLF and Felix von FRANTZIUS as assistants (over)

- 2 -

rpt November 11, 1941
CID 8543

GERMANY FAUPEL, Gen. WILHELM

through his paper, Army, Navy, and Airforce, keeps in contact with officials in South American countries / edits a fortnightly periodical in Spanish on culture and philosophy called Ensayos y Estudios with help from PETRICONE, HARTMANN, SPRANGER, and QUELLE / created the German-Latin American Medical Academy, the directors of which include the eminent scientists SAUERBRUCH, von BERGMANN, von den VELDEN, and others; Academy has provided free visits to Germany, 'medical congresses' (e.g. in 1936), and costly receptions for South American doctors, to win them to the Nazi cause; Academy publishes the Revista Medico Germano Ibero-americana / Faupel is of average size, with dominating voice and big ears; is an accomplished linguist / is now in Spanish Morocco, and is going on to Dakar.

Article dated November 11, 1941 written by ? (presumably SANCHEZ CALVETE, q.v., ARGENTINA)

1640

GERMANY

rpt c. December 1941

FAUPEL, General WILHELM

Subordinates of Faupel at the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin are as follows: Adjutant - Felix von FRANTZING; Head of Economic Division - Juan LUMME; Geographic Sections: 1 (Arg-Uru-Par) FIEBRIG with SIMONS and HÖNE, 2 (Brazil) QUELLE with RICHERT, 3 (CHILE - BOL) BERNDT with NIELSEN-REYES, 4 (P-E-C-V) Edith FAUPEL with UHLE, 5 (Pan-Mex) HAGEN with BOCK / pupils at Institute: Herta DEGENFURT, Ella HUNNE, Gisele THIES, Walter MACHALSKI, Mrs. HERMANN, HORNKOHL, KNAUT / agents in Latin America: Godofredo SANTEDE (BRAZIL), Paul BARADON (URUGUAY), Wilhelm HAMMERSEMDT (CHILE).

Article by SANCHEZ CALVETE (q.v., ARGENTINA) on Ibero-American Institute, c. December 1941

(11098)

1640

rpt c. December 1941

GERMANY

FAUPEL, General WILHELM

Director of the Ibero-American Institute of Berlin, Breitstrasse 37, founded 1930 on the basis of a library donated by Dr. Ernesto Quesada; must have been responsible for the Nazi map (dividing Latin America into 5 sections) recently mentioned by FDR, for there is no one in Germany who knows Latin America more thoroughly than Faupel and his wife; was the first German ambassador to Franco's Government; in March 1938 returned to head the Institute; as Director gathered information of all kinds on Latin America, paid the expenses of an^d entertained prominent Latin-American visitors, trained spies at the Institute and had spies working under his orders in Latin America; recently reported to be in Spanish Morocco.

Article by SANCHEZ CALVETE (q.v.. ARGENTINA), on Ibero-American Institute, c. December 1941

(11598)

5323

GERMANY

rpt May 22, 1942

FAUPEL, General von

Presides over 'Ibero-Americanisches' Institute, which supervises Council of Hispanidad in Madrid and through which instructions from Germany are received in Spain, then forwarded to U.S. through diplomatic pouch to regional chiefs of Spanish Falange in Western hemisphere.

OSS, Washington, May 22, 1942

(11798)

CR

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

FAUPEL, WILHELM von

Upon Hitler's advent to power was appointed to aid Böerlitz (see 7-16, GERMANY) in the Instituto Ibero-Americano (Berlin); had been adviser and organizer of the Argentinian and Peruvian armies, and by 1933 had created the Ibero-American Institutes of Hamburg and Wivizburg; while Germany worked with Republican Spain the totalitarian imperialism of these agencies was veiled; aviation companies served as conduits to So. America and policies formed at Berlin were carried out by the Instituto-Brasileiro of Rio de Janeiro, the Institucion Cultural Germano-Argentina of Buenos Aires, and the Institutos Culturales Chileno-Germanos of Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile; as ambassador to Salamanca Faupel cultivated the friendship of the Falangists, while the German embassies in So. America became centers of Franco propaganda; Spanish intellectuals such as Eugenio Montes, Gimenez Caballero, Sanchez Mazas were entrusted (on these see 7-16, SPAIN) (OVER)

(90)

with cultural missions and took long trips through Germany, with results evident in Falangist publications and at the congress of European writers in 1941; in 1939 Faupel, Böerlitz, and Fanhorts were leaders in the creation of the Consejo de Hispanidad, which by 1940 limited itself to the cultural war, while the Falange Exterior limited itself to political activities and the Asociacion Hispano-Germano served as link between Spain and Berlin; document proceeds to outline Falangist activities and leaders in the Americas and Japan, ^{and} only in the case of Alfonso Junco (see 7-16, MEXICO) ~~saying~~ that the propaganda comes "from the Instituto at Berlin".

Article entitled "La Hispanidad in Hitler's Service" by Ovidio Gondi in Mexican Life (monthly magazine edited by Howard Phillips and published in Mexico, D. F.), July 1942

USNC EF-4708

CR

GERMANY

rpt August 10, 1942

FAUPEL, General

Professor at Military Academy in Buenos Aires 1911-26; advisor of the Argentine General Staff 1921-26; instructor of Peruvian army 1926-30 / article containing this information is an exposé of Nazi agents and their activities in the Western hemisphere; according to article Hitler's most important assistants in the organization of espionage and sabotage in the Western Hemisphere are the numerous German officers serving as instructors in various South American armies and commanding excellent connections; the Nazis turned an old tradition to their advantage; following the German revolution in 1918 there took place a sort of 'White' immigration to the Western Hemisphere; examples include General von WATTER, RÖM, KUNDT, General REINECKE, Colonel von KIESLING, and August KLAPPROTT (UNITED STATES).

Alemania Libre, Mexico, issue of August 10, 1942 (sent to Progressive Books, Ltd., New Zealand)
SF 8446

CD 17488

S

FRANCE

, rpt March 25, 1943

FAUPEL, General von

Is the commander at Montpellier.

(A-1)

Dated March 15-25, 1943

#22-25

OSS, Madrid, April 14, 1943

CD 858

S

GERMANY

May 13, 1943

FAUPEL, General von

Is reported to be commander of German forces in southwestern France / has long been active in German-Spanish relations / an intercepted message of May 13, 1943, from Madrid to Faupel in Berlin indicated that Faupel was expected in Spain.

426

OSS, Washington - Madrid, May 25, 1943

(11098)

R

GERMANY

rpt May 19, 1943

FAUPEL, General

Was the first German Ambassador to Franco's Spain, having gone there while the Civil War was still in progress / has been decorated on behalf of General Franco with the Grand Cross of the Yoke and the Arrows at festivities of the ~~local~~ Spanish-German society in Madrid; his wife, Edith, was awarded the Comptur Cross of the same order.

Berlin radio, May 19, 1943

FCC, Daily Report, May 20, 1943

112981

CD 19352

S

GERMANY

rpt May 28, 1943

FAUPEL, von

Is also an African specialist / arrived last week in Madrid;
his visit was reported by the press.

#29

OSS, Madrid, May 28, 1943

(1. 3)

3

GERMAN

rpt May 31, 1943

FURER, General von

He and his wife have arrived in Salamanca, along with Counsellor Ernesto GIMENEZ CABALLERO / has visited the Primate of Spain.

(SPAIN)

Madrid radio, May 31, 1943
FOO, Daily Report, June 1, 1943

CID 16658-F

GERMANY

1935

FECHT, O.

In 1935 he wrote a guide for teachers on how to handle military events and personalities in the teaching of history.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, p. 87

(11998)

B-550

REFERENCE CARD

W

GERMANY

FEDARY, GENERAL

One of the three-star French generals imprisoned in
Konigstein Fortress in Saxony; for complete list of
prisoners see document B-550.

Interview with Michel Bernheim
March 23, 1942

CID 16658-F

Dead

GERMANY

1920

FEDER, GOTTFRIED

In 1920 he introduced the leadership principle into the present-day German political philosophy / was the author of the Nazi Party program.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, p. 13

(11898)

11679

dead

S

GERMANY

to February 1941

FEDER, GOTTFRIED

Placed on ice by Nazis in 1935; friend of Frau DILTHEY (q.v.).

OSS, New York, Sigrid Schultz, October 14, 1942
Source left Germany February 1941

(11098)

dead

F

GERMANY

rpt end of May 1943

FEDER, GOTTFRIED

Known to be dead. .

R&A, Central European Section (Neumann) (oral), end of May 1943

(11098)

CID 16658-F

GERMANY

1935

FEESER, F.

In the Zeitschrift fuer Politik in 1935, he maintained that time was too pressing for the introduction of a new religion, and called for the expolitation of all existing spiritual forces within the state; he also indicated that the army had succeeded in overcoming the Party's opposition to religion, and that chaplains were again functioning on both the front and in garrisons, being considered important morale-building agents.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, pp. 35, 65

(11098)

Field

November 1, 1942

SECRET

General

from Lt. General

Transmitted to General in + e
- Major General, effective
November 1, 1942.

100, 110-100

(11098)

BR FU-831

C

GERMANY

FEHR, Dr. ANTON

BR FU-116

C

GERMANY

FEICHTNER, (WILHELM ?)

(11098)

rpt May 5, 1943

GERMANI

FEIDEN, MAXI KARL

German war reporter / recently said 'The Channel is the main fighting line of Western Europe' in an article entitled 'Theater of a Thousand Battles.'

Berlin radio, May 5, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, May 6, 1943

(11098)

12098

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

FEIGE, GENRAL

One of unknown individuals who worked secretly under BECK and HALDER (qq.v.) until Hitler openly admitted his intention of rearmimg, and then joined the enlarged General Staff; drew up plans for campaigns in Holland, Belgium and France; had complete plan ready for invasion of England by 1940; is working today for problems of the second front.

"Hitler's Generals" by Dr. Rudolph Katz
OSS, New York. 3borne - Hoover, Oct. 29, 1942

CID 33253

C

NORWAY

rpt March 10, 1943

FELDEAUSCH, Rear Admiral

Of the German Navy; according to reports of March 10, 1943
was stationed at Oslo.

Report from the Norwegian High Command, 2d Department, of the
Norwegian Government in Exile, June 11, 1943.

(11098)

CID 16240 F

REFERENCE CARD

WW

GERMANY

FELDSCHER, DR. PETER ANTON

Of the Foreign Affairs Division in Berne;
appointed head representative of foreign
interests in Berlin to succeed Dr. Paul W.
Steiner(qv); reported by Swiss Consulate
General NY 1st May 1942.

M.I.S. Report no. 3861 1st May 1942

CID 16658-F

GERMANY

rpt September 1941

FELLGIEBEL, General

Chief of German military communications and in charge of propaganda within German psychological general staff.

Committee for National Morale, German Psychological Warfare,
New York, September 1941, pp 11, 115

(11098)

10664

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

FELLGIEBEL, GEN. HANS (^{document:}~~same as~~ FELLGREBEL)

One of three chief liaison officers for the three sections of the newly reorganized German espionage system; for details of reorganization see CANARIS; other two liaison officers are HEVEL and Richard WOLFF; Fellgiebel is a well-known intelligence man; worked with NICOLAI in last war; was subsequently chief of Second Prussian Intelligence Division at Stettin; still later was one of most prominent members of psychological department of Wehrmacht.

Die Zeitung, London, as reported in PM, August 25, 1942

10034

GERMANY

rpt August 31, 1942

FELLGIEBEL, General

Commander of Nachrichtenstruppen of Wehrmacht; this branch is concerned with microphone espionage, wire-tapping, code deciphering, etc.; there are indications that its activities, developed by Fellgiebel from 1934, played a very important role in Hitler's political and diplomatic victories up to the outbreak of the war (examples are given regarding Schuschnigg, Hacha, the Munich Conference, etc.).

Rudolf Katz, London
OSS, New York, August 31, 1942

(11098)

A234-102 MAN

7-15

REFERENCE CARD

G. EMERY

October 13, 1942

FILLAGIHEL, Major General

With High Command at Bendlerstrasse 11, Berlin / of the technical Intelligence service.

3, October 13, 1942
(New source on trial)

F

rpt August 1, 1943

GERMANY

FELLGIEBEL, Maj. Gen. JACOBUS

Commander of second division of Nachrichtendienst in the Stettin area during first war / now serving under CANARIS as liaison between Hitler's HQ and regular military intelligence.

Eugene Tillinger, Washington Post, August 1, 1943, p. 2B

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

FENNER

Baltic German; Criminal Commissioner; handles Russia and Far East in Sub-dept. East of Gestapo Dept. III which deals with high treason and counter espionage; slim and swarthy, has worked up from bottom; 45-50 years old; allegedly worked for Ochraná in student days in Russia; is Gestapo expert on GPU.

Inside the Gestapo by Hansjürgen Koehler - London, 1940 - p.40.

REFERENCE CARD
dead

GERMANY

rpt February 25, 1943

FENZ, Lt. General FREDERICH

DNB announced over Nazi radio that he was killed in
action on the Russian Front.

Nazi radio, February 25, 1943
New York Times, February 26, 1943

CD 21978

S

FRANCE

rpt July 7, 1943

FERBER, General von

Commands the 30th German Army Corps, with headquarters at Avignon; this corps is to operate in conjunction with the Italian 4th Army, whose general headquarters is at Sospel / lives in Aix.

Somewhere in France, July 7, 1943

#433

OSS, Algiers, July 9, 1943

(11-98)

11679-129

REFERENCE CARD

ref
~~to~~ February 1941

GERMANY

FERDINAND of Bulgaria, King

Born in Vienna, 1894; seems much older than his 46 years; not quite and there, but is still active, and has retained desire for throne of Bulgaria / has been close to Nazis for years, serving as an aristocratic, conservative front for them / his adjutant, GALTCHIN, and others of his aides have done active Nazi work which Ferdinand was too old to do / close to Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and like him travelled a great deal; even went to South America; was undoubtedly working for Nazis on these trips / has been kept at mercy of Germans because of a shady financial deal he once made with them.

OSa, New York, Sigrid Schultz, January 29, 1943
(Source left G.R. in Feb. 1940)

rpt April 25, 1943

GERMANY

de CUNHA

FERREIRA, JOAQUIN and MANUEL

Broadcast in Portuguese over Berlin radio to Portugal
and the Colonies; For others engaged in this work, see
Dr. Herculan ECA.

Berlin radio, April 25, 1943

FCC, Daily Report, April 26, 1943

(11098)

R

rpt July 4, 1943

GERMANY

FEUERBRUCK, Dr.

Hitler's personal physician / according to source, it is not true that he arrived recently in Italy to discuss with Italian authorities the sanitary measures to be adopted by the Italians in regions devastated by air raids.

Rome radio, July 4, 1943

FCC, Daily Report, July 5, 1943

(11-098)

BR FU-415

C

GERMANY

FFY, WILHELMINA

01179-1

0-3252

S-1

January 12, 1943

TURKEY

FIALA, FRIEDRICH

Newspaper editor / arrived in Istanbul on January 12, 1943, on a special mission, apparently to reorganize the DNB, Transocean, and Transkontinental Press agencies / is said to have played a leading part in the Sudeten German agitation.

Security Summary Middle East no. 120, Cairo, February 24, 1943.

118981

G-104

S

TURKEY

January 17, 1943

FIALA

Secured the collaboration of the D.N.B. and T.P. heads in Turkey in forming a proposed plan for their future work; met with Dr. JORDA, Walter E. BRELL, and Dr. DIETZ in Ankara on January 17, 1943, agreed with source that the separation of the D.N.B. and T.P. must be outwardly evident in view of the fact that in the Turkish opinion the T.P. is concerned with the editing of news, i.e. with propaganda, and the D.N.B. stands much more under enemy observation; everything must be done to avoid giving reason for attacks both against the activity of T.P. in the editing section and against D.N.B. in the news section / confirms necessity for internal collaboration.

Letter from Walter Brell to German News Service in Berlin,
January 18, 1943
Coss. Translation, May 26, 1943

A-5697
(0-4348)

S

TURKEY

rpt March 22, 1943

FIALA, FRIEDRICH , (name not given)

German journalist / sent by Ribbentrop to reorganize the 'Transcontinental Press' News Agency, which is responsible to the German Foreign Office; will remain in Turkey until the end of March / document contains statements by him concerning recent remarks, made to him by von PAPEN.

Reliable source, March 22, 1943
OSS, Washington (diss.), May 29, 1943

(11-981)

February 3, 1943

GERMANY

FIEBIG, General

His promotion from Lt. General to
General in the Luftwaffe effective
February 3, 1943.

State Department Plain Cable #841, Bern, February 5, 1943

(11098)

CID 8543

GERMANY

rpt November 11, 1941

FIEBRIG, Professor

In charge of the geographic section on Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay in the Ibero-American Institute in Berlin (see FAUPEL); is assisted by Mrs. SIMONS and Erwin HONE / former director of Botanical Gardens of Asuncion, Paraguay, but was expelled from that country for trying to meddle in its internal affairs.

Article dated November 11, 1941 written by ? (presumably SANCHEZ CALVETE, q.v., ARGENTINA)

1640

Same information as above except that Dr. Edith FAUPEL is named as one of his principal collaborators; one of the group who met for discussions with General Faupel in the Map Room of the Institute and was seen by source in evenings during October - December 1938.

(11398)
Article by Sanchez Calvete on Ibero-American Institute, c. December 1941

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

FIEFLER

Lord Mayor of Munich; Reichsleiter; attended a reception in honor of MACH of Czechoslovakia in Munich; other Nazi officials who attended were SIEBERT, and STUCKART (qq.v.), and also Reichsminister FRICK, and SCHWARZ.

News Digest, October 14, 1942

R

GERMANY

rpt August 4, 1943

FIEHLER, KARL

Chief of Nazi Party's Municipal Policy.

FCC, NP, August 4, 1943

(11708)

FE 11808-531

S

GERMANY

npt May 6, 1943

FIERENS, J.

Belgian engineer from Antwerp / the plant of the Gevaert's Film Works at Spändlersfelde, Germany, is under the management of J. Fierens / Fierens is a nephew of Dr. Franz von CAUVELAERT (q.v. UNITED STATES) / Fierens was in Antwerp three days before the invasion and hurriedly returned to Berlin before the Germans arrived.

George SCHWARZ (q.v. UNITED STATES), left Belgium May 10, 1940, arrived in U.S. February 1941

FE interview # N 1848/2, New York, May 6, 1943

(11798)

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

FINAT y Escoriva de Romani, Count Mayalde, Jose

Spanish Ambassador to Germany, appointed July 12, 1941; before going to Germany he was until May 9, 1941 Director General of Security (Seguridad) and in that capacity dealt with Himmler when the latter visited Spain; the German Embassy gave him the Star of the German Eagle in March, 1941 for his work as police director; considered affable, not very able.

Strategic Survey, Spain (Appendix), April 21, 1942